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Morenci Unique as Mining Town.

As a mining "camp" Morenci is probably the most unique in the United States. A city of 5000 people according to the last United States census, it is without a city government and not a resident of the place owns the land upon which his home is built. Notwithstanding, there are many handsome homes, in keeping with those of other cities of like population, with baths, modern plumbing, telephone, electric lights and all conveniences to be had in cities much larger.

The town gives a fair idea to the layman of the extensive investments which the mining companies make in their efforts to wrest the wealth from the earth. Here is a city of 5000 people, owned outright by two big companies, in which one company has found it necessary to build two public schools, a telephone system, an electric light plant, an ice plant, a water system, a sewer system, a hotel, a club house and into which it has had to build an 18 mile railroad that it might operate. The investment of the Detroit company alone amounts into the millions, tens of millions some say, and a great part of this was made necessary just to give accommodations to its employees; to bring about a situation such as would be enticing and would make them satisfied. In Morenci, several hundred miles from any large city—El Paso is the closest—the people have practically all the home comforts they could get in a town of 100,000 people and some of them better, and they never have to trouble themselves about the administration of their affairs.

Some cite Morenci as an example of paternalism that argues strongly for the socialistic Utopian idea of government ownership and control, only in this Morenci seems advanced, for with government control of public utilities the people would have to vote upon it and "things would get into politics." In Morenci the big copper companies control everything and, as they must make the conditions the best, to keep their people here, they select the best people for the administrative positions and make them do the work. The result is that the lights always burn, the telephone always works, the water always runs, the sewers are never clogged, and there is no man able to escape his share of duty to the community by "standing in" with the ruling political powers, for no favoritism can be shown by a big corporation working thousands of men, and there are no ruling political powers.

Morenci is the headquarters of the Detroit Copper company; the Arizona Copper company also operates here. The two mines give employment that supports the entire population. Each company operates a mine here and each also operates a concentrator. The Detroit company also operates a smelter. The A. C. company transports its concentrates to Clifton, three miles away, for smelting. The two companies own all the land upon which the homes are built and only employees, with very few exceptions, are permitted to build. Any employee who can find a site for a home, gets permission to erect a cottage and pays only a dollar a year to the company on whose land the home is built, merely to acknowledge title to the property for the company. Another dollar a month is paid for sanitary expenses. That is all the expense the home owner has and when he is discharged or leaves the camp of his own accord, there is always an applicant waiting to buy.

For the single men who do not wish to maintain homes, the two companies operate hotels. The Hotel Morenci, of the Detroit company, cost \$55,000 and is a very handsome building, of mission architecture. At either of the hotels, travelers are accommodated, but at no such rates as are given the employees. The Detroit company's hotel is elaborately furnished, with baths in many of the rooms, is lighted by electricity, as are all the houses in the town, and has a handsome, well fur-

nished lobby. In the first floor is located the postoffice, the bank, the offices of the water company and sample rooms; also a large lavatory for company employees who take their meals at the place and have rooms about town in private homes.

Adjoining this hotel, the same company operates a department store that handles everything the people of the camp desire. It is a department store in every respect and everything from a beefsteak to a ready made dress can be procured and for those more particular, a dressmaking department is conducted. A drug store and a jewelry store are also operated. In the basement of the building are located the offices of the Morenci Southern railroad, the express company, the telegraph company and other conveniences, including a wholesale liquor store, where the smallest thing sold is a bottle of beer. An ice plant is also operated in the basement and this plant furnishes the entire city with ice and makes deliveries where it is possible, but in many cases, the houses stretching up the mountain-sides, it is impossible for the deliveryman to "get up." There is but one "street" in the town and that is the canyon through which the Morenci Southern railroad enters the camp. A wagon road comes up the same canyon, though with less trouble than the railroad, which makes five complete loops and runs through three tunnels in the 18 miles it traverses in climbing into Morenci from Guthrie, where it connects with the Arizona and New Mexico line, a standard gauge road running between Clifton and Hachita. The Morenci Southern is a narrow gauge road, but makes ample provision for its passengers by hauling a little observation or parlor car, the equal in comfort to those on the big lines. All freight, including coke for the Detroit smelter, has to be reloaded at Guthrie.

To go anywhere in Morenci one must walk or "hop" one of the ore trains that run through every canyon, on the sides of all the mountains and through tunnels in many of the mountains. These little trains, hauled by dinky little locomotives in the case of the Detroit company, and electric dynamos—reduced models of the big electric engines that pull trains into and out of the New York terminals—in the case of the A. C. company—run everywhere, hauling slag, ore, concentrates and supplies of all kinds. Houses in the town are built one above the other; on the sides of the mountains and well worn paths lead from one to the other; everybody walks and there is not a buggy, carriage nor automobile in the town.

Even C. E. Mills, general manager of the Detroit company and autocrat of the town, must walk like the humblest paisano working in the depths of the mines. Mr. Mills is looked upon as the autocrat of the town, and he must be a kind autocrat, for everybody speaks well of him and there is never a growl about the administration of municipal affairs; he is the directing authority of the town, because, while his company owns but half the town, his headquarters and residence are here and his company supplies all the public necessities, while the Arizona Copper company maintains its headquarters at Clifton and only superintendents of departments are stationed here, in charge of mines, concentrators, stores, etc. Mr. Mills gives his personal attention to the entire town. His company furnishes electric lights to the people; also their ice and their water and telephones. The company installed all these for its use—the telephone for instance connects the general manager with every department of the great Detroit company—and when the public asked for service, the company enlarged its plants so that they might have the service. The two companies jointly light the town free of charge at night, and no better lighted city is found on the continent.

Law and order are preserved, when there is occasion for its preservation, by the precinct officers of the county, but there is very seldom any call for

officers, except in extreme cases, as for instance, when two bandits held up the cashier of the bank in the hotel two years ago and made off with several thousand dollars in perfectly good cash. No saloons are permitted in Morenci and, inasmuch as the companies own all the ground, there are no stores here except company stores. Outside the town proper is a place called "New Town," where most of the "business houses" are saloons and most of the other houses are devoted to other purposes not cataloged so highly in the social scale. Several restaurants that cater to the foreign element in the mines, a butcher shop and a few other concerns operate in "New Town," which is one street, about the length of two city blocks, built in a small canyon, reached by climbing over a mountain or a slag dump, which ever appeals strongest.

The town of Morenci is, therefore, a town of homes strictly. There are two school buildings, one of them built jointly by the two copper companies, and the other erected by the Detroit company. One of these buildings cost \$20,000 and the other cost \$24,000. Sixteen teachers are employed and the total attendance of pupils is 700. Last week the average attendance was 687 and this week it was over 700. The state pays the teachers, for the copper companies pay big taxes and are entitled in the general course of events, to a big appropriation from the state school fund. The copper companies provided the houses for the schools on the same theory that the Detroit company enlarged its electric light plant and telephone system—that the employees of the mines might be satisfied and that they might not suffer inconvenience through their isolation here in the mountains.

An amusement hall or club that cost close to \$30,000 is another feature of Morenci. This was built by the copper companies and every employee who wishes to become a member may do so on payment of the very nominal charge of \$138 a year. Billiards, pool, bowling, shower baths, reading room and other features make it a real club and it is operated as such with a board of directors elected by the members. There is always a deficit at the end of the year and this the Detroit company makes up. In the club room, the social affairs of the town are held. The cavalry troop of the Arizona National Guard, made up of Morenci men who work for these two big companies, holds its meetings here; the dances are held here during the winter; the home talent entertainments are given here, the lyceum courses are held here and the whole social center of the town revolves around this magnificently furnished building.

The ore in the Morenci mines is considered low grade, running about 3 per cent in copper values, with some gold and silver, but not enough to warrant saving it. The Detroit company is now concentrating about 1400 tons daily and can run 1500 tons. The Arizona company, when it completes its present plant and a big haulage tunnel, which is now almost finished, will be handling a like amount. The Detroit company's smelter handles all of its concentrates, about 200 tons a day; the Arizona company ships its concentrates over the mountain and down the Longfellow incline into Clifton, where its smelters are located. About 60 per cent of the output of the Arizona company is mined here; the other 40 per cent is mined at Coronado, and Metcalfe, north of Clifton, and all of the camps are within a few miles of each other, the district being known as the Morenci Clifton district.

The water supply for Morenci, which is also furnished by the Detroit company, is pumped from Eagle, five miles away, and is lifted 1500 feet in that distance. There is no water in Morenci and the water bill for the two big companies is immense. The Detroit company, when it first began to operate here, had its smelter and concentrator some distance below Morenci on the San Francisco river, hauling the ores down in wagons, but this was back in the early '80s—the

company first began operating in 1881—and the Indians killed the drivers and carried off the teams. Then the plants were moved up to Morenci and the water was pumped up from the river until a few years ago, when the pumping plant was transferred to Eagle, where pure spring water is secured.

The town of Morenci has been built in the past 13 years; that is the modern Morenci. Prior to that time, it was a collection of unsanitary shacks. Now the houses are almost all neat, painted nicely and many of them on a few yards of flat ground about their dwellings have pretty flower in their yards. Each of the companies employs a sanitary inspector to see that the town is kept clean, and wagons haul away the garbage and refuse every day. Ed. Stansel, formerly in the El Paso health department, is in charge of the sanitary operations of the Arizona Copper company in Morenci, Clifton, Metcalfe and Coronado. The Americans all have sewer connections in their homes. Among the Mexicans, and they live in a different section or rather on the side of a different mountain, the companies have erected sanitary compartment lavatories, each being divided into four compartments, and one family being held responsible for the cleanliness of one of the compartments. At the top of the hill automatic flush tanks flush these places into the sewers at regular intervals. The sanitary officials distribute lime and other disinfectants about the town at needed localities at regular intervals and the company physicians make regular examinations of all residences and plumbing. This is the service for which each householder pays a dollar a month and the result has proved that it is cheap, for the health of the town is uniformly good, and there have been no epidemics of typhoid, diphtheria or smallpox since this arrangement went into effect. Years ago, all of these prevailed almost all the time to a greater or less degree.

The owners of homes pay taxes to state and county on the valuation of their houses, but pay no land assessment, hence they are in a better situation than men owning homes in other places, as they are spared the original cost of the building site and are not forced to pay taxes upon it.—G. A. Martin in El Paso Herald.

Increase of Ore in the Last Decade.

Regarding the huge increase in ore reserves in the last ten years due to the development of the low grade porphyry mines, Thompson, Towle & Co., says:

What enormous strides have been made in the past ten years in the developments of large tonnages, made possible through the advent of the so-called porphyry mines, may be had in an extract from the report of an eminent mining engineer made a decade ago on what was then one of the largest low grade copper mines in North America.

In referring to the ore reserves of this property, which the engineer places at slightly in excess of 7,000,000 tons, he says: "I can dismiss the subject of ore in sight in these claims by the statement that there are few, if any, copper mines in the country that can measure up seven million tons of ore upon which there is an assured profit at the present price of copper."

It is interesting to note what changes have been made in the past ten years in the tonnages of ore reserves which have been developed at some of the low grade mines, and how many there are total exceeding many times seven million tons. The greatest tonnage today is that of the Utah Copper Co., amounting to upwards of 200,000,000 tons. This mine is followed by Ray Consolidated with its 77,000,000 tons. Chino comes third with 55,000,000 tons; Nevada with 40,000,000 tons; Inspiration 30,000,000; Miami, 18,000,000, among the largest properties, while others exceed 7,000,000 tons.

The question of ore reserves in mining is of the greatest importance as these are the main stay of the mine,

giving it life, value and stability—in a word, the great desideratum. In the purchase of mining stocks, by carefully considering this most important subject, the investor finds some basis of mining when investors had before them the opportunity of purchasing the stocks of mines, having such long lives and enormous values.

Quartz King Mine Jumped.

Several days ago W. L. McGee, constable of Parker, jumped six of the most valuable mining claims of the Quartz King Mining Company on the ground that sufficient assessment work has not been done to legally hold them. Constable McGee claims he is not alone in the matter, but that he has a partner who is concerned in the transaction.

Upon his arrival from Phenix Thursday General Manager J. O. Royer stated that he had just been informed of the attempted jumping, and would resist any attempt by Constable McGee to come onto the property to make good his locations by actual work.

Mr. Royer further stated that from January, 1910, until June of the same year the company had expended approximately \$30,000 on the property, and he defied anyone to show wherein the company had failed to accomplish its full assessment work on each of its claims for the year 1910. In fact, he said, a considerable amount of money was expended in excess of the amount required for assessment work.

It is claimed that Constable McGee when he made his locations was armed and wore his star, to which Mr. Royer takes exception, claiming that the constable used his official position to trespass upon the property. Thursday the Quartz King manager notified the constable not to come onto the property again, and if he did forcible means would be used to eject him.

It is understood that the claims will be closely guarded and any attempt at further jumping will be met with resistance on the part of the company. Parker Post.

Mineral Production Second only to Agriculture.

Nearly a third of a billion dollars was added to the wealth of the United States from the mineral production of the Western States during 1910, according to the figures of the United States Geological Survey. This includes about 60,000,000 worth of coal, the remaining production, principally metals, having a value of practically a quarter of a billion dollars. The total figures of western mineral production as compiled by the Survey are \$13,944,881. This is about one-fourth the total, agricultural production of the same area, the proportion between mineral and agricultural production being about the same as for the entire United States. The agricultural production of the Western States, derived from figures of the Department of Agriculture, was approximately 1,394,791,000. The area considered includes the belt from the Dakotas south to Texas and the territory westward.

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